

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATUS NIMIUM SUA SI DONA MORINT
"AGRICOLAS."
Virg.

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MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY—The Committee are requested to meet at the office of the "American Farmer," on SATURDAY NEXT, the 13th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. Business of importance makes it requisite for a full attendance at this first meeting of the Executive Committee. By order,

J. B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec'y.

The following gentlemen compose the Exec. Committee:

Messrs. John Ridgely of H., Pres't.; Jas. Howard, Treasurer; H. C. Turnbull, Cor. Sec.; J. B. H. Fulton, Rec. Sec. and Dabney S. Carr, David Stuart, Thos. Kelso, Samuel Stone, Thos. T. Gorsuch, Micajah Merryman, Edw. Rider, Wm. Jessup, and Judson M. Duckett.

RECENT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS IN MARYLAND.

We give below, notices of the result of Fairs held in different sections of our state, and we are gratified to find that the new zeal manifested in various sections of our country, has kindled a similar fire in this, the centre State of the Union. We had most earnestly desired to be in attendance at one or two of these interesting gatherings, but circumstances beyond our control prevented us from enjoying that pleasure. We hope the officers of the respective Societies, will forward us detailed reports for publication in the "Farmer." We unite in sentiment with our friends of the "American," who, in noticing those Fairs in our State, justly remark:

"It will be a happy thing when every county in the State has its Agricultural Society. Improved modes of tillage, information respecting manures and the best modes of using them, together with thrifty habits of husbandry, are much needed in our State—at least in some parts of it. Instead of abandoning the soil and going West in search of richer lands, as is too much the case, it would be better if our farmers would strive to improve the lands they have. This can be done to an extent which many have no idea of—and we look to the Agricultural Societies to show the means and the manner how it is to be done."

We have just remarked that there is a new zeal aroused throughout the country, for the improvement of its agriculture—almost every paper we open, not only those specially devoted to that object, but the most influential miscellaneous and political journals, deem it in accordance with their interest and duty, to devote a portion of their columns to the subject—and men distinguished for their wisdom in the Councils of their country, on the Bench of the Judiciary, in the Forum,—for their enterprise and success in the commercial and manufacturing world,—or who have gallantly borne to victory the banners of their country on the waters of the great deep, or upon the ramparts of the enemy—are now found mingling with the unpretending husbandmen of the country, and as anxious for the meed of praise and the reward of merit in those

bloodless strife, as they were in their contests in their other respective spheres.

We copy the annexed article from that widely extended journal, the "N. Y. Sun," as an indication of the public sentiment upon this interesting subject:

REVIVAL OF AGRICULTURAL SPIRIT.—The autumn of 1841 has been peculiarly distinguished by the attention that has been given to the cause of agriculture. The great Fair of the State Agricultural Society at Syracuse, the Fair of the American Institute in this city, numerous Fairs of county societies in our own State, of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and several other States, have exhibited products of the soil, and improvements in the mode of cultivating it, never before equalled in this country; these assemblages have also been encouraged, attended, and conducted by the very ablest and best men in the country; and we cannot doubt have sent abroad a spirit that will exercise a most wholesome influence upon the pursuits, the habits, and character of the People of this country.

The natural business of the American People is agriculture. It is the basis of our wealth and independence. This is evident from the extent, fertility, and productiveness of our soil. The national and individual welfare of our people requires that agriculture should keep the position which Nature has assigned it, in advance of all other callings. We would not depress manufactures and commerce, but would let them depend upon the products of the soil, and be sustained thereby. It is impossible that they should be unsuccessful to a proper extent, if regulated by that standard. It is equally impossible that they should be successful if regulated by any other standard.

It is gratifying, therefore, to see the lively interest everywhere awakening in the cultivation of the earth. It is an honest, an independent, and a healthy business. It was grossly neglected a few years since; farms were sold in city lots on speculation, instead of being planted, as they should have been, with corn, potatoes, and turnips; our people were so deluded as to buy grain from the shores of the Black Sea, rather than raise it on their own land. Depravity of morals, commercial ruin, and general distress followed as the inevitable consequences of this great error. We are glad to see the People returning home from their wanderings, filling their barns and houses and stores with the products of honest industry, and rejoicing in the sturdy independence of thrifty farmers. Long may it be before our fertile "potato patches" and "cabbage yards" are again laid waste by being surveyed and lithographed into uninhabitable cities.

It is the duty of the press and of our public men to encourage the movement of what may be considered our great national business, agriculture. There is no danger of over doing it. Who ever heard of overtrading in this branch of business? No matter how extensive our surplus products may be, there will be a market for them in some part of the world. The business of exporting and exchanging them will support a vast commercial interest, and a large manufacturing interest will also grow up as a natural and necessary incident. But agriculture must take the lead; in it is the origin of all prosperity; before we begin to trade we must produce something to trade with; and we must produce the raw material before we set up factories to improve it.

No matter, therefore, how much we stimulate by proper means the cultivation of our soil, there is no danger but that commerce and manufactures will follow fast enough of their own accord. They are more liable than agriculture to excess and over-action. Their results are more splendid, and ambitious adventurers are more easily captivated by them. There is a constant tendency, especially in commercial affairs, to go too fast. No apprehen-

sion need therefore be felt lest the business of agriculture should get too far ahead; the difficulty is in keeping it sufficiently advanced. Let commerce be regulated by it, dealing only in the surplus values produced in the country, looking to no fictitious and temporary stimulants, and how soon the business of the country in every department would become settled, stable, regular, and permanently profitable. We should hear of no more ruinous revolutions and fluctuations, and should have no troubles with a depreciated currency.

From the Marlboro' (Prince George's) Gazette.

THE EXHIBITION.

Every friend of Agricultural enterprise must have been delighted with the exhibition of Stock, Implements, &c. in this village yesterday. The number of persons in attendance exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine—there being, it was computed, from 4 to 5 hundred present. And there was, indeed, a very large number of beautiful animals exhibited—some of the most choice kind now in this country—and all in excellent order. We shall not attempt a description of the animals, and regret that the late hour at which the official proceedings were handed in, prevents us from giving them entire. We shall endeavor to give them at length in our next.

PREMIUMS AND AWARDS.

We can only find room for the decisions of the committees on Horses, Cattle and Sheep. The reports of the Swine, Vegetable and other committees will be given hereafter. We may remark, however, that the other articles exhibited were highly creditable to the owners. We are compelled further to remark that our Anna Arnold friends proved successful competitors for many of the Premiums; and their display of fine Stock on this occasion, must warn our citizens to be on the alert hereafter, or at the next meeting they will certainly come off "second best."

The committee on Horses beg leave to report: that they award the first premium to "Prince George," owned by G. W. Duval. Certificate of merit to "Ned Hazard" and "Tom Walker;" the committee not being able to decide between the two horses.

Best stud horse, for road and quick draft, is awarded to Colonel Mereer, for "Phoenix." No competitor.

Brood mare—Premium to Governor Sprigg, for "Nancy, Norwood." Second best, "Agility," Wm. D. Bowie.

Best brood mare adapted to quick draft and the road—

Premium to Wm. Wells (of Geo.) for his grey mare

"Maid of the Oaks;" and certificate to B. O. Mullikin, for his bay mare.

For slow draft—Premium to Clem Hill, for his sorrel mare.

Best thorough-bred horse colt, between 2 & 3 years old, to "Fairview," belonging to Wm. D. Bowie. Certificate to Wm. Bryan (of Rd.) for his colt.

Best thorough-bred filly, between 2 & 3 years old, to bay Priam filly, belonging to R. McGregor.

Best thorough-bred filly, between 1 & 2 years, to Mr. Barker, for his John Bull filly.

Best saddle horse or mare, to Clem Hill for his bay horse.

No jack, jenny or mules were offered.

The committee on cattle awarded as follows:

Best Durham bull, over 3 years old, Col. Merces. Next best, W. B. Hill.

Best Devonshire bull, Robt W. Bowie. Next best J. S. Skinner.

Best Durham cow, Gov. Sprigg. Next best, Gov. Sprigg.

Best Devonshire cow, over 3 years old, J. S. Skinner. Next best, same.

Best cow of any other breed, Robt. C. Brooke. Best yoke of Oxen, J. S. Skinner.

Best Durham bull, between 1 & 2 years old, Wm I Berry.

Best bull of other breeds, Thomas E. Berry.

Best bull calf of other breeds, between 4 months and 1 year, Col. Mercer.

Best heifer of other breeds, between 1 & 2 years, Wm. C. Bowie. Best heifer calf of other breeds, Wm. B. Hill.

Best Fat Ox, Gov. Sprigg.

The committee on sheep awarded as follows.

To Wm. D. Bowie, for the best Leicester buck.

Charles H. Carter, for the best buck of other breeds.

Col. John Mercer, for the best Southdown ewe. C. B. Calvert, for the second best Southdown ewe.

Charles B. Calvert, for the best ewe of other breeds.

Charles H. Carter, for the best pair of lambs.

The committee on Agricultural Implements reported that "in their opinion the Society should favorably notice the Tobacco Press of Messrs. Sinclair & Co. as being the best which has come under their notice, and that all the implements shown by those gentlemen deserve high commendation. The presses exhibited by Mr. Bucey and Mr. Richardson, deserve favorable notice from the public." Premiums were awarded to these gentlemen by the society.

Premium to R. McGregor, for best specimen of Tobacco.

THE FAIR.—We noticed briefly last week, the Fair of the Queen Ann's county Agricultural Society, held at this town on Tuesday last, which was the first exhibition of the kind in this county. The quantity of stock presented for exhibition was not large, but the variety was as great, perhaps, as is usually found in larger exhibitions, and the quality not inferior to any other stock which have been exhibited upon this shore. Among the horses we noticed some very fine brood mares, and some superior colts, which for size and beauty of form, are rarely surpassed. Some very fine young mules were also exhibited. Of cattle there was a great number and variety, among which we observed very superior young Durhams, and various crosses between improved and common cattle. —Also, some full-blooded North Devons, among which we noticed a very superior young bull, the property of Thomas A. Emory, esq. The Devon cattle, it appears to be concluded, are better adapted to the uses of the Eastern Shore farmer, than any of the improved varieties introduced here. They are a hardy, active race of animals, and do not deteriorate upon our pastures, (which are as yet deficient in grasses,) like the Durham cattle. There were some beautiful country or common cattle exhibited by Solomon Betts, Esq., which bore indubitable marks of the generous treatment they had received, and which produced the conviction in our mind, that the selection of improved breeds, is not the most important consideration in the production of fine cattle. True it is proper that the farmer should breed from the best and most approved varieties, but unless he pays proper attention to the quality as well as the quantity of their food, his cattle will be little, if any, better than the common stock of the country. But two or three specimens of sheep were offered, notwithstanding our farmers exercise great care in the rearing of this species of stock, and may safely challenge any part of the State to compete with them, in producing fine sheep. Among those exhibited was a very beautiful Southdown buck, the property of Thos. A. Emory. Esq. Chas. C. Tilghman, Esq. exhibited a beautiful Berkshire boar, and as handsome a lot of pigs as we ever saw. He also exhibited a cross between the Berkshire and Russia hogs, in form much like the Berkshire. To show the high estimation in which the Berkshires are held, we mention the fact, that the pigs exhibited by Mr. Tilghman, were struck off, in pairs, at prices well calculated to remunerate him for his expense and trouble in introducing them here.

We might extend our remarks upon the exhibition, but as the committee of the Agricultural society will furnish a more satisfactory account of it, we refer the reader to their report.—*Centreville Sentinel*.

MONTGOMERY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting of the Montgomery Agricultural Society was held at Poolesville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st instant. It was well attended, and exhibited a spirit that more than realized the warmest anticipations of its most sanguine friends. We regret that it was not in our power to attend personally, and so might give a full

and detailed account of its proceedings. A friend of ours, has however, furnished us with the most lively and pleasing detail, which we shall prepare and give at length in our next publication. We sincerely hope this praiseworthy cause may prosper, for there is no part of the country that more essentially needs a reformation in the rearing and improvement of stock of all kinds than this county. A few enterprising farmers among us have long since been convinced of the fact, and have turned their attention to it, with admirable success.

We had the pleasure some weeks since of being shown some Durham cattle and Berkshire pigs, raised on the farm of Mr. JOHN P. C. PETER, near the mouth of Seneca, and must say they were decidedly the finest we have ever seen; particularly a yearling heifer, which we readily mistook for a three years old. This gentleman, has spared neither pains nor money in the improvement of his stock, and is delighted with the success that has followed his unremitting efforts. For the sake of seeing a propagation of the improved breeds of stock throughout the county, we have no doubt he could be induced to part with some of them.—*Rockville Journal*.

AGRICULTURE—ITS DIGNITY AND IMPORTANCE.

By Gen. Dix, of Albany, N. Y.

In the countries of Europe, the quarter of the globe with which our communications are most direct and intimate, the state of agriculture varies with peculiarities of soil, climate and political organization; and as might be expected, the estimation in which it is held, is not every where the same. In Russia the earth is cultivated almost exclusively by the serfs, subject to the arbitrary will of the noble who owns the soil. Manual labor, in any art, almost necessarily partakes of the character of those by whom it is carried on, and in Russia, therefore, agriculture, as an occupation, is degraded. In the northern parts of Italy, in the Netherlands, and in some of the German States, the soil under judicious systems of husbandry and an elaborate culture, has attained the highest degree of productiveness. The southern part of Sweden, formerly subject to Denmark, retains in some degree the reputation it once enjoyed, as the granary of northern Europe. Holstein, a dependency of Denmark, bordering upon the northern banks of the Elbe, and the shores of the German Ocean, abounds in the richest fields of grain, and in numberless flocks of cattle and sheep. In France, a new impulse has been given to agricultural improvement, by the extreme subdivision of the soil, which has grown out of the law of equal succession and the confiscation and sale of lands belonging to the church and to the expatriated nobles, who followed the fortunes of the Bourbons.

To give a country the highest degree of wealth and power, which it is capable of attaining, agriculture must be sustained by commerce and manufactures; but it may dispense with both the latter, and yet retain its prosperity. The condition of the United States is favorable to all these pursuits; but whatever may be the fate of our commerce and manufactures, we must as an agricultural country, rank among the first nations of the earth. The extent of our territory, the extraordinary fertility of our soil, the adaptation of our climate to almost every species of production, our distance from other countries, in which agriculture furnishes a surplus for exportation, show conclusively that our vast and rapidly augmenting population can, and must, be sustained by the fruits of our own industry. In this field of labor we fear no competition. The productions of our agriculture have but one limit—the demand for them. Centuries must elapse before they will be limited, as in the densely populated States of Europe, by the powers of the soil. We have not only the ability of expanding to an immense degree, by means of the Mississippi; but we have the ability of increasing to an indefinite extent upon the surface we now occupy. For centuries after the reaction of settlement shall be felt from the west, (an event too distant to enter into any estimate of our future growth,) we may continue to multiply and yet be able, by a more prudent husbandry of the powers of the soil, to furnish the additional consumers with the necessities of life.

BROKEN WIND IN HORSES.—A great number of dissections have proved that the cause of this disease is a rupture of the air vessels in the lungs. The difficulty of breathing which some persons experience after unusual or prolonged effort, would seem to arise from the same cause, and there is some reason to think that the disease may be hereditary.

RECLAIMING SWAMPS.—At the request of Samuel Woodward, Esq., of Gilsom, I send you a short detail of a piece of land which I have been cultivating the past season. It contains one hundred and sixty two rods of swamp land. In the fall of 1840, it being almost covered with white moss and producing nothing but what was quite useless, I commenced ditching it. I drained it so the water is about two feet from the top. I then began in about the middle to turn it over—with a common hay knife cut the two rows of turf three feet by two and putting them together, with a spade I took out about ten inches of mud and put it on the turf. With the knife cut another row of turf and hauled in into the ditch and shoveled on the mud as before, thus continued working both ways until all was done. The roots and stumps were picked out clean and laid on the surface; when dry they were piled up. As soon as there was snow sufficient, I sledged them off and drew on twenty loads of horse manure. In the spring the ditches were opened so the water passed off freely. The first of May it was in good order for planting. With a hoe I marked out the rows three feet apart—hills twenty inches. With a common hoe placed the manure, a small shovel-full in a hill. The potatoes planted were of the black kind, similar in shape to the cow-horn, and covered them about three inches. They were hoed but once, about the middle of June, thoroughly, and received no more attention till gathered. I have gathered from eighty-eight rods two hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes, and the rest are as good in proportion. When I gather up potatoes, I dig crosswise of the rows to level it instead of leveling afterwards. The expense is comparatively less than it would be to raise potatoes after the ground is fixed, upon upland—my potato vines are worth more than the hay was last year—the expense of preparing the land and raising the potatoes will be small compared with the worth of the land afterwards. The expense so far will be as follows:

For ditching	\$7 00
For turning over	25 00
For manure	20 00
For seed planted	6 00
For planting	5 00
For hoeing	2 50
For harvesting	10 00
	75 00

The crop this year is four hundred bushels of fine potatoes, at 25 cts per bushel worth \$100 00

75 00

25 00
Making an aggregate of \$25, free from all expense. The land will now (where it was worth nothing before) pay the interest of a hundred dollars per year for ten years to come without any further expense. I have several acres fixed in the above way, which has done it. Such lands as these are worth cultivation. They are the most profitable for grass, bearing from two to three tons per acre—such is the worth of lands, which were once thought useless for anything more than to constitute a part of the earth. With respect,
DAVID COREY.

Jaffrey, October 11, 1841. *Cheshire Republican*.
The above operation of Mr. Corey claims a general record, and for making the experiment he deserves to be set down among those who promote the country's best good. We are glad to see in all directions in our own State, in Massachusetts and Maine where we have lately travelled, the reclamation of swamp land. If all would do it to as good advantage as our Jaffrey friends have done it—if all had the tact for their business that has been exhibited by Messrs. Conant and Corey—what wonders might not be accomplished in the Agriculture of New England. Low swamp land that can be drained is the very best land for potatoes; and no crop is better adapted to renovating and subduing the ground than this valuable vegetable. The ditching of most swamps will be repaid in the valuable material taken from them in making manure. A most valuable part of the process in many meadows will be the cutting off near where the edges join the highland the cold springs flowing in which unfit the soil for the production of the best English grasses. Generally the cutting and carrying off these cold springs will leave the ground sufficiently drained. The draining of any swamp with a deep black soil will be sure to increase the value of the land four-fold: it will make that land worth a hundred dollars an acre that was not before worth twenty-five dollars an acre.—*Hill's Visitor*.

Ice-Houses.—Now is the time for those who contemplate enjoying the luxury of sweet milk, sweet butter, and a lump of fresh ice, next summer, to prepare the requisite means for securing them.

An ice-house is a most invaluable appendage to a farm-house, and no one who attends rightly to his own business and convenience in life will be without one. We do not approve of luxuries, ordinarily so considered; we think that they are injurious and ought to be dispensed with, especially by a people yet in their infancy, and whose government and institutions are based upon the principles of economy, virtue, sobriety and temperance; but of the homebred, simple, economical and indispensable luxury of an ice-house we should by no means debar ourselves. The depreciation of such luxuries—if so they are to be styled—can, in our estimation, result only from motives of parsimonious meanness, from imbecility, or perhaps something worse.

To every one therefore, who is not already provided with this important convenience, we would say, in the pure spirit of New England disinterestedness, be ye up and doing. Every man has an abundance of materials on hand for constructing one, and as for a suitable location, any place, unless it be a mudhole or a ledge of rocks, will do.

The old notion that ice could only be kept in a building constructed of cedar and tar, and upon the northern declivity of a hill to secure it from the rays of the sun, has long since been exploded. Many of the best ice-houses in the country are situated in the cellars of our inns and farmhouses.

A hole of the requisite capacity is excavated, and provided with a suitable floor. This done, all that is necessary to complete the structure is to line the walls with boughs—fir, spruce, or hemlock, as may be most convenient to the architect—and to cover the whole with the same material. A trap-door should be inserted near one side, and the whole structure neatly secured by a covering of planks or boards. It is a good thing to elevate the floor a little, and fill the space between it and the ground beneath with boughs. Ice-houses constructed on this principle are by no means expensive, and are found to subserve the ordinary purposes of such buildings much better than those constructed in the common way. The whole expense of an ice-house sufficiently capacious to afford all the requisite conveniences to a family of a dozen individuals, including an ample supply of ice through the summer months, would not, in all probability, exceed six dollars; whereas those constructed upon the old plan cost three or four times that amount, and are far less valuable after all.—*Yankee Farmer.*

"NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST."—The third edition of the "American Orchardist," just issued from the press at Boston, has been presented us by its author, Mr. William Kenrick of Newton, Mass. Mr. Kenrick is the proprietor of the extensive Nursery at Newton, five and a half miles out of Boston, from which have been supplied to the various parts of New England in years past, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Roses and Herbaceous Flowers. The establishment of Mr. K. is often visited as a resort in the vernal and autumnal seasons for the admirers of the beauties of Nature, where both the appetite and the eye may be feasted.

It will be observed that for all the purposes of cultivating fruit and vegetables, Mr. Kenrick is a practical man: such a man can write or compile a much better book than can the author who derives his information from the works of others. Mr. K. has availed himself in this book of all the new European improvements: all the latest and most eminent English, Scotch and French writers have been consulted. Mr. K. also, during a visit to England and France in the autumn of 1840, collected much information from oral and other communications from the first rate sources, and with this information has revised his former work with very particular attention and care.

After giving much intelligence on fruit cultivation generally, Mr. K. takes up the subject of apple orchards. Here he presents a mass of that particular information which cannot fail to be useful to every man who would own a good orchard; and he presents a descriptive list of the select apples cultivated in the United States, from which the lover of good fruit will be able to choose the kind which shall best suit him.

The same book also treats upon the rearing of Pears, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Persimmon, Straw-

berries, Blackberries, &c. &c. together with the cultivation of many fruits of a more southern climate.

The appendix to the same work takes up the subject of Vegetables, including the several Nutritious Roots, Pulse, Vegetable Tops, Salads, Pickles, Savory Herbs, Preserves, &c.

To the horticultural amateur in the United States no book ever published will be more practically useful than this "New American Orchardist" of Mr. Kenrick. The great work of Loudon on Gardening, embracing 1233 condensed pages and several hundred engravings at the cost of fifteen or twenty dollars, we say from personal examination cannot possibly be of the value to the American gardener of this work of Mr. Kenrick, which costs from \$1.50 to \$2. We think the intelligent author has done that service to the country in writing and publishing this book which entitles him to the thanks of all friends to production and improvement. With his leave hereafter we will take the liberty to make the readers of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor better acquainted with the contents of the "New American Orchardist."—*Hill's Visitor.*

THE COW.—Of all domestic creatures we esteem the cow the most valuable. The horse will carry our burdens, and pull the cart and plow; the hog will give us flesh for food, if well fed; but the cow will furnish us milk, butter, cheese and meat, carry burdens, pull the plow, and almost clothe us. It is not the least surprising that the peasantry in many parts of Europe esteem the cow so highly. They take her into their friendly cottages, and give her a warm bed in one corner, while she is feeding the family. We have often wondered how it could be possible for the poorer classes of that country to live without the faithful cow. Indeed, we have often asked ourselves if the produce of the cow is not the most important part of our living. So far as we are concerned, we would greatly prefer all the quadruped tribes being annihilated, before we would give up the cow—the best friend of the brute race to man.

There is nothing strange in the fact, that the English have done so much to improve their breeds of cattle, and that good animals bring so high a price, when we reflect upon their use to families, and to every individual. We have greater desires to see the cow still improved in this country, than any other stock—as *swinish* as we have seemed to be. In improvement of cattle, however, the people of the United States have done but little. We have imported some noble creatures, and some fair ones have been produced here; but we ask where the people are, in this country, that have studied properly the science of breeding and rearing fine cattle?

If we ever rightly appreciate the cow, we will understand the secret of breeding cattle of one shape for milk, another for beef, and still a third for oxen. We will learn the milk cow must have light fore quarters and brisket, thin neck, delicate head, soft, silky coat, wide hips, and thin thighs; while the best animal for beef, has a short thick head and neck, heavy quarters, round barrel and short legs; but the ox is longer in the limb, body, and indeed in all his proportions. When breeding domestic animals is reduced to a science, the different breeds for the milk, beef and ox, will be discussed with the greatest gravity, and the particular structure of each will be considered indispensable. Not only so, but the proper management of cattle in each state of their growth will be looked upon as a matter of more importance than the attention now given to the racer in each year of its growth. When we esteem the cow as we should, we will have her winter quarters, in point of comfort, next to the family dwelling; and we will learn that even currying is at least as serviceable to the cow as the horse. The proof that we do not put a proper estimate upon the cow, requires no other argument than the fact, that not one farmer perhaps in fifty has even a comfortable shelter or wholesome winter food for cattle. In Tennessee, we have enough of the improved breeds, and we trust a sufficiency of knowledge to commence improving. If we, as farmers, study our own comfort and interest, we will produce breeds of cattle more valuable than any yet in existence, and the prices heretofore given for the best shorthorned Durham, will be no more than a "starting bid" for them. There is no doubt in the world, a race of cows may be made which will give a bushel of good milk each per day, and could we imagine an adequate price for an animal of this description?—*Nashville (Tenn.) Agriculturist.*

HENS.—The Portsmouth Journal gives an account of two species of hens, of more than three times the common size, and of proportionate value, which can be as easily raised as the common hen. They have been raised by Dr. Rufus Kittredge, of that town. The editor says: The kind called the "Boobies" are speckled. The rooster now weighs ten pounds, and some of the hens 8 pounds.

The other species is somewhat larger, of little different appearance in color and gait. They bear the name in Pennsylvania of "Bucks county hens," and are also known as the "Malay." They are prolific layers. Some of their eggs weigh over three and a half ounces, and measure 3 inches in circumference. The "Malay" a rooster few days since weighed fourteen pounds.

STABLING MILCH COWS.—We have been much surprised, at the increased quantity of milk, cows afford from being stabled in winter, which some recent experiments have proved. A near neighbor suffered his cows, from necessity, to run in the open air, during the early part of the winter, and, as usual, their milk greatly diminished, in quantity, although they were well fed on hay, and mangel wurtzel. He then stabled them, without changing their food, and taking care of course to give them plenty of clean litter. He lately informed us, as to the result, that his cows now gave him just double the milk they did when exposed. A similar experiment by the writer, has proved nearly equally successful.—*New Gen. Farmer.*

Mr. George Cook, of Mass. exhibited at the late Cattle Show a squash raised in his garden which weighed two hundred and two pounds! Col. Partridge, of that town, also exhibited on the same occasion a squash raised in his garden which weighed one hundred and eighty five pounds!

We received this week, a beautiful sample of yellow corn, raised by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. of this town—a sugar beet from Howes Goldsborough, Esq. weighing 151 lbs.—a sugar beet from friend John Bartlett, weighing 16 lbs. after the top leaves were cut off—and a Mangle Wurtzel weighing 12 lbs. Friend B. has about ten tons of the Sugar Beet to dispose of and two tons of the Mangel Wurtzel.—*Easton Mt. Gaz.*

ATTENTION TO STOCK.—The Westminster Carroltonian, has the following notice of some of the stock of Mr. Atlee, which shows what can be done when persons turn their attention to the subject. Nothing tends to excite a greater interest in this branch of industry than the example of enterprising and intelligent men, and nothing, we may add, will better repay such attention, than the efforts to introduce the best of Stock. We hope that Washington County, will soon awake to the importance of this subject.

"We have witnessed with great satisfaction, the weighing at the public scales of this place, of a bull calf, (Durham Short Horn,) owned and bred by Col. James C. Atlee, of this county. Got by the Hon. Henry Clay's celebrated Durham Bull, (imported in 1839) and out of a thoroughbred Cow, (same breed) brought from the vicinity of New York. He was weighed on Thursday last, when he was exactly 1 year old, drawing full 945 pounds. He is a beautiful roan mixture, and a perfect model of his breed. We learn Col. Atlee, designs making an annual sale, commencing in September next, of those celebrated cattle and Berkshire hogs; all procured from an English gentleman near the city of New York, at a very considerable expense. The dissemination of such stock through our valleys will be an acquisition to their present resources worthy the enterprise of the day."—*Banner.*

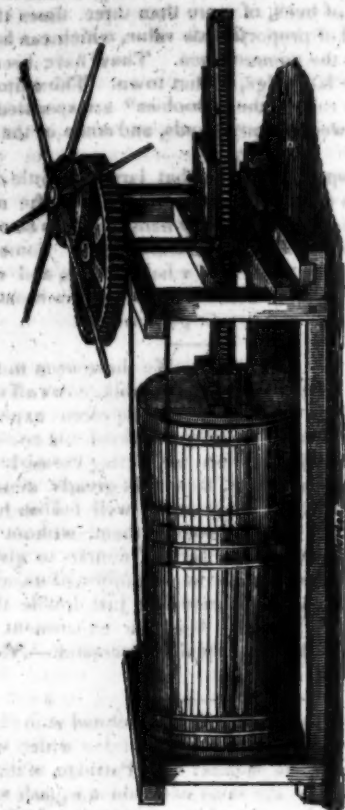
TOBACCO TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia American states that the number of screw presses in the tobacco inspection warehouse is to be increased. When completed one hundred and fifty hogsheads can be sampled and inspected daily. The following statement will show the rapid increase of the inspection at this warehouse during the last three years:—

In 1839, 2,552 hhds., 40 boxes and 60 bales tobacco and 79 hog-heads stems.

In 1840, 5,298 hhds., 35 boxes tobacco and 10 hhds. stems.

In 1841, to November 1st, 6,103 hog-heads 136 boxes, and 77 hog-heads stems.

PREMIUM TOBACCO PRIZE, OR PRESS.



The above figure represents the patent Tobacco Prize, or Press, of our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co. for which they obtained the highest premium offered by the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, at its late fair held at Upper Marlborough on the 3d instant. This mark of distinction must be the more gratifying to these gentlemen, as the premium was awarded by a committee of practical farmers, eminently qualified to judge of the merits of their machine, and who, in their decision, doubtless brought to the aid of their knowledge, that impartiality of judgment which never fails to enhance the value of a prize when honorably won.

The competent judge cannot fail, at first sight, to discern the superiority of this machine over the old ones. In its construction it combines the great essentials, simplicity, power, and despatch, and as the entire revolution is performed without any necessity for a change of the levers, as is the case in the old presses, its speed is so sensibly accelerated as to perform its work with a most desirable saving of time, which is a circumstance that increases its worth, and imparts to it an importance, in an economical point of view, which tobacco planters will know how to appreciate. Three men are sufficient to work it with ease to themselves and profit to their employers. They do not move around with the levers, but remain at stationary points.

We will attempt a description of the machine. It consists of a strong horizontal frame work, which is secured by iron bolts, braced at the tops by heavy iron rods, in which, in the operation of pressing, as will be seen by the figure, the hoghead is placed. The six wooden levers represented in the cut, work a pinion which operates on a large wheel, in the centre of which an iron shaft is secured, upon the bottom of which is another pinion, which operates on the line of cogs placed on the side of the *stuffer* shaft, which forces the tobacco into the hoghead with a pressure that gives it the desired compactness. The price of this machine, we learn, is \$125.

THE LARGEST SQUASHES YET.—It is stated in the New England Farmer, on the authority of a gentleman who saw them, that there were exhibited at Northampton, Mass. a few days since, two squashes, one of which weighed 202 pounds, and the other 150 pounds.

These are indeed most extraordinary vegetables, and we think the grower of them would do good service, were he to favor the public with a paper upon the subject of their particular variety and mode of cultivation. In the treatment of the latter part of this duty he should state the acreable quantity and kind of manure; how far distant the hills were; the kind of soil and subsoil in which they were grown, as well as the number of times they were worked, the mode of working them, and the number grown on a vine.

When the fact is considered that these two pumpkins afford full feed for a cow 6½ days, we are sure too much importance cannot be attributed to their value as cattle feed, and we are as certain that every pains ought to be taken to introduce them into general culture. If the seed could be disseminated throughout the country, and the proper pains were taken to do justice to their cultivation, immense profits would be derived from the increased quantity of butter and milk that would be yielded.

As the session of Congress is now at hand, we most respectfully suggest to the public spirited gentleman at the head of the Patent Office, the propriety of procuring some of the seed for distribution through the members of Congress. That appearing to us the most eligible mode of effecting our object, we throw ourselves upon his indulgence to excuse us for making the suggestion.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HENRICO COUNTY, VA.

We have read, with mingled feelings of pleasure and profit, the proceedings of this society at its meeting held at *Bacon Quarter Branch* on the 20th of October, ult. and at the Assembly Rooms in Richmond on the succeeding day. We regret that our room will not permit us to give the whole proceedings entire, as from the spirit which characterises them, they could not fail to impress the reader, first with the advantages of such institutions—and, secondly, with the wisdom and far seeing wisdom of the policy by which this society is conducted. As it is, we shall endeavor to make such an abstract as will convey to our readers an intelligible view, not only of the proceedings of the society, but of the soundness of the principles by which its affairs have been directed.

As the title of the society implies, its object embraces both the business of farming and gardening.

The Executive Committee report, that the want of funds was very sensibly felt by them, the number of subscribers being very small. This complaint we trust will not much longer prevail, as it is impossible for any one, engaged, or interested in the success of agriculture, to read those proceedings attentively, and still withhold the influence of his name and means.

The Committee designedly made the premiums small in amount, believing very properly that a generous competition could be more effectually excited by a large number of small premiums, than by a small number of large ones. The amount appropriated to premiums was \$375, and the balance now in hand is \$445 14.

A committee of the Agricultural Society of Powhatan, consisting of four gentlemen, were in attendance to represent their society. These gentlemen were cordially welcomed, provided with seats, and requested to take part in the proceedings. This was as it should be. Courtesies of the kind, are as honorable to the one party as they are agreeable to the other, and generate feelings in each, which tend to warm into active life sentiments and feelings, worthy of being cherished by those, who stand in the relation of men exerting their energies to promote the first of all human avocations.

Premiums were awarded to the following persons, viz.

To Gen. Carrington, the owner of stallion *Cleveland*, got by imported *Cleveland*, out of a Roanoke mare, being the stallion best suited for the get of saddle or harness horses: to Mr. Wm. Tomlin for the best field of corn;

(there were six competitors for the premium, all of whose crops were pronounced fine): to Mr. S. S. Crump for 2d best; Mr. J. A. Godding for the 3d best, and Mr. J. N. Shields the 4th—the premiums for these were, according to merit \$15, \$12, \$10 and \$8; the Rev. Mr. Turner's cornfield had been previously injured by a violent wind. In reading the proceedings, we thought it fortunate for some of the successful ones, that such was the case, for had it not been so, we are greatly deceived if he had not taken the palm: to Francis Staples, the first premium for the best crop of Turnips was awarded; Gen. Wm. H. Richardson took No. 2; Thos. S. Dickin, No. 3. The crops taking the premiums were very fine, being the *Ruta Baga*; the *Red Top* and *White Norfolk*, are also pronounced good; to Rev. Jesse H. Turner, a premium was awarded for a crop of beets; his was the only crop presented, but the committee say it was richly deserving a premium; to John Carter was awarded the 1st premium for the best crop of potatoes, and to Gen. Wm. H. Richardson No. 2 for the second best; to Anthony Robinson the first premium for the best crop of pumpkins, and to the Revd. J. H. Turner, premium No. 2. The committee were highly gratified with the exhibit made by Messrs. Robinson and Turner; their eyes never before beheld a heavier and more abundant crop, than that of Mr. Robinson's, throughout his entire field. The committee hazard nothing in estimating the pumpkins in the corn-field fully equal to one-third of that of the corn-crop, which is a very fine one, to E. Hill, the second premium for beets—his lot was between 3 and 4 acres, [a half acre of which, after being pulled up, and the tops pulled off, measured at the rate of 534 bush. to the acre]—to T. S. Dickens for the most highly improved and best cultivated farm, 1st premium, \$25; to James Gordon \$20, premium No. 2; to Edwin Hill, \$10, premium No. 3, and to Mr. Thos. Jennett, a gratuity of \$12: it is here due to Mr. Staples to say, that although a premium appears in the proceedings to have been awarded to Mr. Edwin Hill, that by a subsequent special report, a majority of the Farm Committee, who had subsequently examined Mr. Staple's farm, (he from delicacy having withheld it from competition, as he was one of the committee) awarded him the 3d premium. In alluding to their action, the majority of the committee say—

"It was not until near the close of our examination that the undersigned, calling for Mr. Staples at his own house, were so much struck with the almost magical improvement every where presented to view, that they felt it their duty to examine and report upon it."—Again they say:

"Respect for the feelings of delicacy manifested by Mr. Staples, forbade our asking such details as are embraced in the reports on other farms, and [they] were the less necessary. The evidences of his merit as an improving and enterprising agriculturist were before and around us, and upon these we have no hesitation in assigning to him a rank with the first farmers of the society."

To Mrs. Wm. Miller was awarded a premium of \$10 for the best crop of Tobacco.

We have thus far spoken of the awarding of premiums, and of matters connected with that part of the proceedings, and shall now say a word or two upon the policy, by which the committee, more immediately having in charge the examination of the farms, were guided, as well as the mode of allotting and distributing premiums. In the discharge of the first branch of their duty they appear to have exercised a most becoming degree of assiduity and care, making in every instance, where a farm was submitted for that purpose, a minute and close inspection of every part of its economy and management, its crops, facilities for any kinds of manure, mode of applying it, nature of the culture, as well as products; and of exercising a most wholesome judgment in drawing their conclusions therefrom. Nor did they stop here in their examinations, as in every instance where a farm was entered for premium, the proprietor was interrogated as to the fact of his taking an agricultural paper, and when none

were taken, as invariably recommended to take one. Such attention to the minutia of duties, laborious in themselves, reflects great credit upon the gentlemen composing the committee, and we feel so highly gratified at the handsome manner in which they discharged their duties, that we feel ourselves called upon to give their names to our readers. The committee on the best cultivated farms, consisted of Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, Warner W. Gay and Francis Staples.

Their policy upon the second branch of their duties, was equally wise and commendable. It consisted in the division of the sum allotted to premiums into a large number of small premiums, so as to enable them to embrace small as well as large farms, and thus hold out inducements to farmers in poor circumstances to compete with their more opulent neighbors. This is true republicanism, and its good effects will be as lasting as it is apparent now on the face of the proceedings we are reviewing. As it was intended it should, it brought the agriculturist with limited means upon the broad platform of equality with his rich neighbor—it infused into the minds of men in the humbler walks, that generous spirit of rivalry—that noble sense of manly emulation—which makes the virtuous and high-minded poor man walk erect, in the full altitude of that ever-glorious image, which he received at the hands of his Creator. If our heart and mind were not already devoted to the cause of Agriculture—if we did not already hail every new organization of an agricultural society in the fulness of a brother's earnest, this noble act of the Society of Henrico, would induce us to wish it God-speed.

But let us specify a farm or two that came under the scrutiny of this Committee.

1. Farm of Jas. Gordon.

35½ acres, 17 of which are cleared and in cultivation. Buildings—A neat and convenient dwelling, good kitchen, corn-house. Stable—An excellent cow-house, with loft above it for forage. Fences—Chiefly of plank, and very good. Crops—Corn, oats, hay, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c. for market as pickles. Good garden. Cultivation—Of the crops that we saw, very good. Labor—None but his own. Family of six white persons—hires a woman this year. Stock—One good work horse, 2 milch cows and a heifer—sells butter at a good price. 13 hogs, which will afford him a sufficient supply of pork for his family. 1 breeding sow and 5 pigs improved stock. Means in progress for raising manure very good, and we were pleased to observe the attention Mr. Gordon is now paying to that important branch of husbandry. Mr. G. takes no agricultural papers and keeps no farm accounts. He cannot, therefore, say precisely what is the clear profit on his farm; but the entire support of his family is derived from it, leaving him over and above all expenses more than \$100 annually to lay up. Here is an extraordinary instance (in our State at least) of what the steady industry of one man may effect. The Committee as yet have met with nothing equal to it, and they are satisfied that Mr. Gordon has rather underrated his clear profits. It is evident, however, that he would have been much aided by the experience and practice of others, as we find detailed in our agricultural journals, and we accordingly recommend to him to secure such aid without further delay.

Well may the Committee, with feelings of exultation, and pride, exclaim:

"Here is an extraordinary instance of what the steady industry of one man may effect."

It is indeed an extraordinary instance of well directed industry and thrift, and though we know not James Gordon, and in all probability never shall personally, we know him sufficiently well by the above notice, to cherish his name with feelings of respect. What a proud spectacle does his labors present! What an example for others!! and how much the committee deserve, for placing

so glorious an exemplar before the people of the Mother of States.

The next farm which we shall notice is

2. Farm of Thomas S. Dickson.

It consists of 163½ acres, 100 of which is cleared. After describing the buildings, crops, &c. the committee remarks,

"That he keeps 'regular farm accounts until the last year, when, and during the present, the practice has been interrupted by ill health. Cannot, therefore, state profits at this time over and above the maintenance of his family of 8 white persons, which is derived solely from his farm. The profits have latterly been much reduced by the low price of produce. But he has annually a surplus of corn, oats, hay, potatoes and turnips for market, beside the produce of the dairy, which is conducted by his daughters, and is sufficient for their expenses. Has purchased in the last ten years, and paid for from it, 100 acres of his farm and 1 negro man, besides repairing and adding to his dwelling and building, stable, cow-house, corn-house and sheds."

Here too is a most notable instance of well directed and successful exertions, in which one scarce knows which most to admire, the hope which sustained him in his undertaking, the patient industry which enabled him to achieve the object of that hope, or the economy which must have been exerted to garner up the fruits of his labors.

To the above, we will append the written statement made by the Rev. J. H. Turner, on presenting his farm for premium. We do this for the two-fold purpose of affording farmers, who may become competitors, of other societies, a formula, and of exhibiting to our readers, generally, the evidences which it contains, of one who farms it in the right way, how a farm ought to be managed.

Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, from the Select Committee, presented the following interesting Report, on the best cultivated Farms:

Report of the Committee on Farms.

Wm. H. Richardson, Warner W. Gay, and Francis Staples, Committee.

This Committee having discharged the duties assigned them, respectfully offer the following report:

The first Farm visited by them, was that of the Rev. Jesse H. Turner, President of the Society, who handed us a written statement, which we here insert:

"To the Committee appointed to inspect farms, and to award premiums on the same.

"Gentlemen: I offer my farm for the premium. You will of course inspect the premises, and judge for yourselves. But it has occurred to me, that it will aid you in your arduous duty, if I, as the proprietor, state some of the leading facts pertaining to the same.

"My operations as a farmer began in the year 1827. In that year I bought 30 acres of very poor and even exhausted land, intending at that time never to own another foot of land. But, after improving the above place, I became interested in farming; and by additions time after time, generally of other small pieces of similar poor land, my farm now consists of 192 acres. Of this about 180 acres are cleared. My object and effort has been to improve my land, and get it in cultivation as fast as I clear it; but in this I have failed by about 20 acres of low and very wet land. I now have about 160 acres in actual cultivation, all of which has been improved, and most of it highly.

"In improving my lands, I have used lime to a small extent; but my main dependance has been putrescent manures. At first I applied about 50 cart-loads to the acre; I now put on about half that quantity. I always apply it broadcast, and I greatly prefer that this should be as a top-dressing to the grass lands.

"My crops from the beginning have been grass, corn and oats, to which I have recently added beets and turnips. About half of the cultivated land (say 80 acres) is in grass of some kind, mostly clover, timothy and herds grass, of which the usual product is somewhere about 3,000 pounds to the acre. The balance is one-half in corn; the other in oats. The usual product of corn is about 8 barrels to the acre, and of oats about 3,000 pounds. This year the product of the latter has been much less.

"My preparations for taking care of my crops are ample,

so much so, that no part of them, not even the corn tops, or shucks, are exposed to the weather; but all are put under shelter. In this I find great convenience, both in putting away, and in taking out for use.

"The force employed on my farm consists of five regular hands. Besides these, I have a sixth, but he is employed almost exclusively with the wagon, or in the garden. I also hire labor to the amount of about four additional hands, during harvest.

"My stock consists of three horses, six mules, four work steers, three milch cows, a bull, and four other young cattle. Of hogs, I have a considerable number; but not having taken a census of them lately I cannot at present, state how many. Of the condition of my stock, and of the provisions made for their comfortable accommodation, the Committee will judge for themselves. I will just add, that I am still manuring with all my might. For this purpose, I resort to my farm pen, my stables, my hog pens and cattle shelters. All these I endeavor to keep well littered. How much manure I get from these sources, I cannot state precisely, but it is very considerable. Last year I tasked myself with the manuring of 10 acres from my home resource. I more than did it. This year I have given myself a task of twenty acres, and I think I shall do it. Besides this, I haul a large quantity of manure or coal ashes from town, so that, with the whole, I usually manure from forty to fifty acres during the year. Under this system, my lands so far from deteriorating, are perceptibly improving. I greatly need an additional force to cultivate them. The inclosures, and indeed the general condition of the farm, and all its appurtenances, are submitted to the inspection of the Committee.

J. H. TURNER.

After dining, the Society adjourned to meet the next day, at the Assembly Rooms, in Richmond, to attend to the department of fruits, flowers, household manufactures, &c. where a new zest was given to the proceedings by the presence of the lovely daughters of Virginia. Of these proceedings we may speak in our next.

DRY HUSKING COUGH IN PIGS—A correspondent in Charleston, apprises us of the loss of several Berkshire pigs by a dry husking cough, which does not affect their appetite—he seems to think from the circumstance of several of his other pigs having taken the cough also, that it is contagious—Having lost several with the same disease, we were under the same impression; but it has been suggested to us, that from the circumstance of the hogs running in a yard, and probably exposed to the alternations of the weather, that the disease takes its origin in a heavy cold, the which settling upon their lungs, has given them the dry husking cough which he describes. He says that he has "tried sulphur, charcoal, ley and salt with their food." Now this, it is also intimated by a friend who has some knowledge of such matters, would have been all very well, provided the pigs have had the advantage of a dry warm sty, covered from the weather, but while running in the yard, and of course, subject to the influence of the changes of weather, the administration of sulphur was any thing else than advisable, as from its known tendency to open the pores, it served but to increase the susceptibility of the animals to the effects of the cold, already contracted, and to retard rather than effect its cure.

On the first discovery of the cough, he should have removed them from the yard to a dry, warm pen, provided with an apartment to sleep on elevated a few inches from the floor, so as to secure them against the dampness incident to feeding. Their sleeping bunk should have been provided, every few days, with fresh straw, hay, shavings or leaves. Added to this, their food should have been of a cooling nature, and after bleeding them from the tail or ears, he should have given them a decoction of garlic boiled in milk, to be mixed with, say to each, half a gill of flaxseed, sweetened with molasses or honey, in their food, (which should be a soft warm mash, made of some kind of meal) three times a day, allowing them also a good supply of fresh water.

This is deemed the proper course of treatment that

ought to have been pursued, and we will repeat what we have said in the previous part of this article, that a dry pen and comfortable clean lodging are indispensably necessary to a hog when confined. There is, perhaps, no animal that more delights in rooting in the mud, when at large, neither is there one which instinctively shows a greater desire to seek shelter from the inclemency of the weather, or to repose where they will be protected from its influence through the night. His instinct, should, then, teach us, when our interest induces us to curtail him of his liberty, to do that for him which he would do himself, had we not deprived him of the power of action.

THE BADEN CORN.

Nottingham, Md. Oct. 29th, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

I have come to the conclusion that there can be no impropriety in informing you, and through you the publick, of an experiment I have made this season upon the corn known by the name of Gourdsseed, and Mr. Joseph N. Baden's prolific. I made choice in the spring of a small piece of ground, and in order that each sort should have the same advantage relative to the fertility of the soil, and that each should receive the same share of cultivation, I thought it would be best to plant one row of the Baden, and another of the Gourdsseed, through the lot, making of each kind an equal number of rows. Last week I gathered and carefully measured the Gourdsseed, and obtained 17 bushels—I then gathered the Baden corn, and it measured 28 bushels. As the difference is so great, I will say that if any one should entertain a doubt of the correctness of it, it can be removed by such testimony as he may reasonably desire.

Mr. Baden's corn not only yields by far the greatest quantity of grain, but nearly double as much fodder as any other I ever cultivated—of this fact I am so well satisfied that nothing could induce me to plant any other.

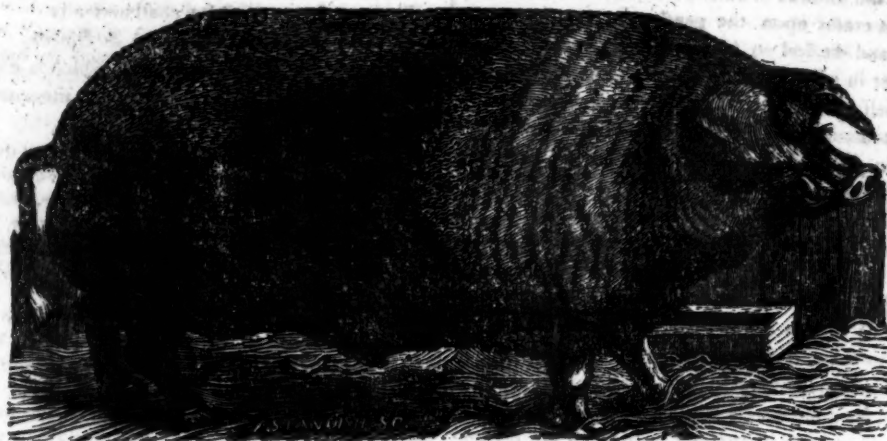
Yours respectfully,

J. HOLYDAY.

[The example of Mr. Holyday in reporting for publication the result of his experiment, is worthy of imitation. We do not consider that he who profits by the labors and experiments of others, fulfils his duty to society, if he does not, when in his power, add his quota to the general stock of information derived from his own experience. The farmers of Maryland are very remiss in this matter—and amidst the other reforms which are going on in their system of husbandry, we hope this will be added—and our columns will be found ever open for the statement of facts connected with the subject. Mr. H. would confer a favor by furnishing an estimate of the acreable product of each variety.]

CHOICE PIGS—We selected some days since from the extensive piggery of Mr. Law, two pair of very fine pigs for Alexander Matthews, esq. of the county of Wythe, Virginia. One pair were Black Berkshires, the other the Improved Irish Ulster Graziers. It is useless for us to say any thing in praise of the black Berkshires, generally, as the universal opinion of the best breeders in this country, as well as Great Britain, have already stamped their excellence in characters too legible to be defaced; the Irish Graziers are not so well known in this country, but where known their admirable qualities are most highly appreciated. In form and size, when both are collectively considered, we know no variety of the species combining more excellence. As their name—Grazier—would imply, in despite of their elephantine dimensions, they are comparatively easily kept, are thrifty feeders, and possess the desirable propensity, of taking on fat, in an eminent degree; and we have no hesitation in saying, that whoever desires a breed that will give the greatest quantity of meat over all others, will do well to make a selection of this one.

We were invited to an examination of sundry machinery in the shop of Mr. James Murray (whose advertisement will be seen on another page), and found a number of valuable articles for agricultural purposes, amongst which was the Corn and Cob Crusher, of which he is a joint owner of the patent right with his brother, Mr. Wm. Murray, who exhibited one of the machines at Govans-town at the agricultural meeting recently held there.



MR. STARR'S WOBURN BOAR.

Messrs. Editors—Agreeably to my promise, I send you a cut of the Woburn Boar in my possession, which took the first prize at the last fair of the American Institute in New-York. This animal was imported from Woburn, in England, and is considered by many judges of stock, to be the finest specimen of swine in the United States. Two members of the committee, to award prizes on stock at the last Fair of the American Institute, informed me since that they considered him a perfect animal, and could not point out a fault. By the way, these two gentlemen are not interested in any particular breed of swine. His measurement at twenty-two months old, was 7 ft. 8 inches long, 6 feet 2 inches in girth, and 2 ft. 8½ inches high; and he was supposed to weigh nearly seven hundred pounds. From the great difficulty of obtaining swine of this breed in England, few have been imported, and they are not extensively known in this country.

The Complete Grazier, (a work on live stock, published in London) says of the Woburn breed, "This is a new variety, introduced by the late Duke of Bedford; its size is large, and color various. These swine are well formed, hardy, kindly disposed to fatten, attaining nearly twice the size and weight of other hogs, in a given period of time."

Rees' Cyclopaedia describes them as "a hardy, well formed, prolific sort, raising quickly to a large weight."

An importation of Woburn swine was made several years since to Long Island, and they were nearly all destroyed by the burning of the barn in which they were kept.

A gentleman in Connecticut had obtained some of that stock, and not knowing the name of the breed, called them Norfolk thin rind; they have been crossed with native stock, and are very celebrated in that section of the country. One was slaughtered last fall, fourteen months old, which weighed, when dressed, four hundred and eighty pounds. The steward of the Duke of Bedford, last spring informed Captain Morgan, of the London line of packets, that the Woburn hogs became so fat as to be objectionable on that

account. In this country, where Indian corn is used for making pork fat and solid, instead of barley and buckwheat, the objection of the Duke's steward does not hold good, and if any farmer does not prefer fat hogs, he is welcome to propagate the Landpik and Alligator sort.

If any of the readers of your paper, wish to obtain any pigs of the pure Woburn breed, they can be supplied by application to me.

A considerable number of this stock have been forwarded to some of the Southern States, and have given great satisfaction.

CHARLES STARR, Jr.

Mendham, N. J., August, 1841.

Atb. Cul.

MR. LAW'S IMPROVED IRISH ULSTER GRAZIER.

We insert above, the cut of Mr. Charles Starr's Woburn Boar, with a view of giving our readers an idea of the form and appearance of the Improved Irish Ulster Graziers of Mr. George Law of this city. Had the above cut been made for one of Mr. L's Graziers, the likeness could not have been more perfect in all its parts, except, perhaps, the shading of white and black, but as it is a characteristic trait in these animals to vary in this respect, that does not in our opinion, in the least, operate to disprove the identity of the two breeds. The form of the body, as well as its length, the turn of the hams, the conjunction of the neck and shoulders, size of the neck, projecting lop of the ears and dish-like snout, all go to confirm, in our mind, the idea which we formed when we first saw the above cut in the Cultivator, that, though bearing different names, the Woburn, so called by Mr. Starr, is the same variety of hog, which, in the piggery of Mr. Law, acknowledges to the euphonious cognomination of Improved Irish Ulster Graziers. We say this, after a critical examination and comparison of the living animals of the latter gentleman, with the likeness of Mr. Starr's boar, which is placed above.

THE COTTON CROP—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Amsterdam, Miss. Oct. 17:

"Our crops are rather on the inferior order, tho' the rains of August have improved our staple crop, cotton, so much, that I now think we will make probably ½ or ¾ a crop; this is a very great gain, for at the time of the rains, say even 1st of September, many crops would not have been bought for 500 lbs. to the acre, but the same lands have yielded 12 to 15 hundred to the acre. The crop on my place cannot ever now yield over 100 lbs. to the acre, and it has received at least second praise in this region for being well worked, and if 4 bales to the hand we will be content, whereas our crops have averaged 6 bales, and except the crop of '40, we would exceed that. Our crop of corn is good, oats only passable, sweet potatoes a total failure, having relied exclusively on yams to draw from, and too dry. Mississippi is waking up to her interest as to stock and bread; we have here alone sold near \$600 worth, with engagements of \$200, to fill up, in the stock line, principally pigs."

The editor of the Sandersville Telescope, who has recently returned from a short tour through the southwestern part of Georgia, gives the following statement of the cotton crop in that section of the State. It fully corroborates the account we published some weeks since, fur-

nished by a friend who had passed through most of the counties mentioned below.—*Savannah Rep.*

We passed, in our route, through the counties of Baker, Early, Lee, Randolph, Stewart, Sumpter, Macon, Dooley, Pula-ki, &c. and we take pleasure in stating, upon the authority of numerous individuals, as well as our own observation, that the cotton crop in that section of Georgia will yield at least one-third more than than any crop within ten years past: in fact, that the present crop is by far the best known in that country. We are informed that one gentleman in Baker county would make fifteen bales to the hand this season. Any person who may be disposed to doubt this statement can be furnished with names, testifying to its authenticity, by calling on us.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF CATTLE—From a communication in the Kentucky Cultivator, from the pen of that well known and eminent breeder, Lewis Sanders, Esq. giving a "history of Imported Cattle," we make the following extract:

To improve the breed of cattle of a neighborhood, or upon a single farm, in the shortest time, with the least cost, is the great desideratum. New beginners should commence with such cows as they may chance to own. Sell or otherwise dispose of the ill-shaped, coarse and old ones.

A prejudice exists against black cows; it is best to yield to it, and part with them also; retain the young and well formed females; if good and well bred, so much the better. The bull is the important instrument whereby the improvement is effected. Select a good young bull, having due regard to the blood of the cow he is to go to; the more remote of kin the better. Let him be from one to three years old; he can serve from fifty to sixty cows, from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, the best time for a bull to be with the cows; after getting two sets of calves, sell the bull. If he has been well kept, he will fetch his cost or more; then procure a bull of different blood from the last, and suitable for the young stock. After breeding to this bull two seasons, sell him and buy another; and so on progressively. Pursuing this method, the whole stock of a country may be speedily changed from an inferior to a superior race, without any expense or cost whatever, except the risk of the life of the bull and the interest on his cost; by re-investing the money, it will not be lost, unless the animal dies. Carry out this system, and benefit must be the result, and in proportion to the care and abilities bestowed on the subject. A neighborhood now selling one hundred bullocks a year of the common breed, loses two thousand dollars on that number, by not breeding to a full blood bull, and so in proportion to a greater or less number; a feeder will pay ten dollars more, for a two year old half-blooded steer than he will be willing to give for a 3 year old of the common breed—a year's keep, risk of life and interest of money, is worth ten dollars. Ten dollars received, and ten dollars saved is twenty dollars.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society of New Castle county, Del. on the 19th Oct. the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this society highly approve of the proposition to establish a National Society of Agriculture, with the object of "elevating the character and standing of the cultivators of American soil," and we approve of the steps that have been taken to organize such a National Institution.

Resolved, That it is important for the credit of this society, that it be properly represented at the Farmer's Convention, to be held in Washington, in December next, to organize such a National Society, and for that purpose we will appoint a committee of ten to represent this society, and at the same time we recommend a general attendance of the friends of agricultural improvement.

Resolved, That the President fill the number with names of such as will in his judgement best represent the society, and that the President himself constitute one of the Delegation.

In conformity with the above resolutions, the President announced the following members of the Agricultural Society of New Castle county, the delegates to attend the Farmer's Convention, to assemble in Washington in December next.

Philip Reybold, Wm. J. Hurlock, Wm. Chandler, Benjamin Webb, J. A. Lockwood, Henry Latimer, J. J. Brindley, C. I. Du Pont, Samuel Canby, D. W. Gemmill.

RAILROAD NOTES.—The result of a late effort on the part of the citizens of Baltimore to get their Banks to consent to receive the Railroad Orders at par, may be ascertained by the following paragraph, from the Patriot of Friday:

"**Currency Convention.**—We insert in another column the Report of the Committee of Conference upon the currency question, adopted by the Convention last night. It will be perceived that the negotiation with the banks has again failed, and that the committee have recommended to the community to make their deposits with the Franklin Bank. This bank, which is not now operating as a bank of circulation, has agreed to accept the railroad notes, and receive and pay them out. If the community unite in carrying out this recommendation, the committee are of opinion that it "will raise the value of the railroad orders as a circulating medium, and in a short time place the railroad orders at least upon an equal footing with the paper of our local banks." Whether the plan of depositing with the Franklin Bank will have the effect which the committee anticipate, we do not pretend to say; but it would be well, perhaps, that the experiment be tried. We shall be glad to find that the plan has been successful in accomplishing so desirable a result."

CORRECTION.—In an incidental notice in our last of the shipment of some stock to New Orleans, we were in error in regard to the Devon heifers supposed to be on board the Irad Ferry, which is deemed worth correcting.—The gentleman who shipped the bull "Defiance" for James H. Belt, Esq. of Brandon, Miss. had consulted with us as to the best cross for oxen—for which purpose the Devon stock was recommended—meeting him a few days afterwards he informed us he had purchased of Mr. Fulton, and as we understood him, his Devon heifers—and learning when on board that his cattle were in the hold, we concluded that they were those as represented by us; but we have since learnt that but one young cow accompanied the bull, which was originally purchased of another person, as a Devon, and is represented to us as a very fine animal.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Rates of Discount in Baltimore.

Fell's Point Savings Institution,	par.
Cohen's Notes, (\$5 and upwards)	par.
do do. (smaller denominations)	21 dis
Rail Road Orders,	94a10 "
Other Institutions and individual notes,	94a10 "
Virginia paper,	3 dis.

Cotton.—Sales 100 bales inferior Mississippi are reported to us at 10 cents.

Clover Seed.—We note sales of limited parcels at \$6 to \$6.50 as in quality.

Timothy Seed.—We quote as last week at \$3 to \$4 per bushel as in quality.

Flax Seed.—We note sales from store at \$1.50. The wagon price is \$1.40 per bushel.

Plaster.—We note sales of several cargoes during the week at \$3a3.12a per ton.

Tobacco.—There is no new feature to note in the market for Maryland. Most of the shippers having ceased operations the demand has been very small and the transactions in a limited scale. We continue our last quotations, the range of which embraces all the operations that have taken place, viz: inferior and common Maryland at 3.50a4.50; middling to good \$5a7; good \$7.50a8.50; and fine \$9a13. The above remarks will also apply to Ohio Tobacco. We continue to quote common to middling \$4.25 a 5.25; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wraperry \$8a12; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wraperry \$12a14. At auction on Tuesday, 84 hds. Kentucky Leaf were offered and sold at \$3.50a7.37a. The inspections of the week comprise 693 hds Maryland and 20 hds Ohio.—Total 723 hds.

Cattle.—About 650 head of Beef cattle were offered to-day at the drove yards, of which 300 head were taken by the butchers and about 150 by packers, at prices ranging from \$3.50 for inferior to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality. Upwards of 100 head, the choice of the market were taken North by the owners, and the balance laid over. We quote live Hogs at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—A better demand has existed to-day for Howard street Flour, and in some cases a slight advance has been obtained. We note sales of some parcels of good standard brands from stores at \$5.75 and a sale or two of the same description at \$5.87a, which last named prices holders are now generally demanding. We are unable to quote a definite wagon price for the article.

Sales of two or three parcels of City Mills Flour to-day, for export, at \$6, on 60 days credit. Sales Susquehanna Flour are making by the dray load at \$6 per bbl.

Grain.—Sales of good to prime red Md. Wheats to-day at \$1.20a1.27 per bushel, which is a shade of improvement on Friday's prices. A sale of Pennsylvania red wheat at \$1.28. A sale of prime family flour, white wheat at \$1.45. Sales of Md. white Corn at 64a65 cents, and yellow at 62a63 cents. New Md. is worth 50a56 cents. Sales of Penn. yellow, old, at 63 cents. Oats have fallen—sales of Md to day at 41 cents.

At Boston, on Saturday, the rates of Flour were given as follows: for Genesee common brands, \$6.31a6.37; fancy, 6.44a6.50; Ohio and Michigan, 6.25, cash. The sales of Southern are light. Early in the week, 400 bbls. Fredericksburg mountain sold for export at \$6.44 per bbl. 4 mos. Subsequent sales of 300 bbls. Georgetown, 6.37; 200 do do extra brand, 6.50; 200 do Howard street, 6.37; all 4 mos. The market continued steady for Corn, the arrivals being about equal to the demand—sales of Pennsylvania round at 73 cents; yellow flat 70a71a, and white 68a69. Eastern Oats 51 cts. and Delaware 50a51a.

New York, Saturday, 2 P. M.—Flour is better; Genesee sells freely at \$6; 500 bbls were sold at \$6.06, and holders ask \$6.12; Troy is quick at \$6; Ohio and Michigan are worth \$6. A cargo of Southern Corn sold at 69c vs; a cargo of Ohio, North about at 69c. Rye brought 69c delivered. Barley is 58a62c for all qualities. Exchanges including Certificates and Checks.—Boston 4a3-8; Philadelphia 41a5, Baltimore 3a31; Washington 31; Richmond 51a61, Raleigh 4; Wilmington do; Augusta 3; Columbus 12; Savannah 21a3; Mobile 71a-74 Interior Ala 81a9; New Orleans 3; St. Louis 9a10; Louisville 6a71 Cincinnati 10a11 Nashville 10a11. Bills on London 94a10 do. France 5f. 171a5f.20.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Flour and Meal, superfine Flour, common brands, we quote at \$6.12a per bbl. at which price it was sold on Saturday, and offered at the same to-day—selected brands have brought \$6.25. Rye Flour, \$3.50 sales, we quote Corn Meal, Penn'a, \$2.87a, and Brandywine, \$3 per bbl. Grain, Penn. Wheat we quote at 125 a 136 cts. with sales; Southern, we quote at 130 a 135; Corn, Penn'a round yellow, sale of 8000 bushels on Saturday at 64 cts; Southern do, we quote at 60 a 62 cts., and Southern Oats at 43 a 44 cts. per bushel. Cotton, sales Louisiana, 101 a 114; Uplands, 101 a 104 cts.

We annex from the Journal of Commerce a statement of the Cotton Crop of the United States, for the season commencing the 1st of October 1840, and closing 31st August 1841—this day being now considered as the last of the Cotton Year. It is made up to the latest dates, and is valuable as a matter of reference.

NEW ORLEANS—Exported to	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	424,673	
France	179,422	
Other Foreign Ports	46,465	
United States Ports	157,026	
Destroyed and lost	2,000	
Shipped up the river, &c.	1,500	
Stock on hand 31st Aug. 1841.	14,124	825,210
Less—Receipts from Mobile	5,752	
" " Texas	4,182	
" " Florida	508	
Stock 1st Oct. 1840	27,911	
		38,353
Total receipts for 11 months		786,857

ALABAMA—Exported to—	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	149,854	
France	57,204	
Other Foreign Ports	9,181	
United States Ports	103,637	
Destroyed and lost	1,170	
Stock 31st Aug. 1841	360	
		321,406

Less—Received from Florida	486
" " Texas	153
Stock 1st Oct. 1840	3,097
	3,736

Total receipts for 11 months 317,670

SOUTH CAROLINA—Exported to—	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	100,349	
French Ports	35,886	
Other Foreign Ports	24,813	
United States Ports	61,519	
Destroyed,	750	
Stock on hand 31st Aug. 1841	4,552	
		227,862

Less—Stock on hand 1st Oct. 1840.	4,155
	223,716

Receipts at Charleston for 11 months 223,716

GEORGIA—Exported to—	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	82,742	
French Ports	2,854	
United States Ports	55,895	
Stock on hand 31st Aug.	1,509	
		143,000

Less—Stock 1st Oct. 1840	2,014
Receipts at Savannah	40,969
Add—Stock at Augusta and Ham'g	4,267
Less—stock do do. 1st Oct. 1840.	3,730
	537

To which add stock at Macon	141,525
and exports fm Darien to N. Y.	5,862

Total receipts for 11 months, 147,388

FLORIDA—Exported to—	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	19,339	
France	7,692	
Other Foreign Ports	835	
United States Ports	56,660	
Stock on hand Aug. 14, 1841.	3,500	
		88,026

Less—Stock on hand 1st Oct. 1840	300
	87,726

Receipts up to 21st Aug. 1841 87,726

NORTH CAROLINA—August 21. Receipts since 1st Oct. 1840 7,339

VIRGINIA—Sept. 3.—Exported to—	Bales.	Total.
Great Britain	2,800	
France	1,650	
Other foreign Ports	210	
		4,660

Coastwise, manufactured, &c.	15,707
Stock on hand Sept. 3, 1841	926
	21,297

Less—Stock 1st Oct. 1841	909
	20,397

Receipts per statement to 3d Sept. 20,397

Total to last date	1,591,121
Do. for corresponding period of 1839 and '40.	2,122,300

WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER'S ALMANAC, AND A TREATISE ON FEE MANAGEMENT.

These works, heretofore noticed in the American Farmer, and for which applications have been made, will be received and for sale in the course of this week at this office. They are very valuable works, embellished with numerous engravings, each containing about 100 small pages—price 25 cts. per copy for each.

no 10

S. SANDS.

A DEVON BULL CALF.

For sale, from the very best stock in this state, between 5 & 6 months old, price \$50—Also for sale, Heifers of various ages and prices.

DURHAM BULL CALVES WANTED,

Of thorough pedigree, good milking stock, fine form and size, aged from 4 to 12 months—for which the highest price will be paid if immediate application is made.

For sale, several Bulls, 3 to 7 year old, the owners wishing to obtain fresh crosses for their stock. Apply to

no 10

S. SANDS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. will receive on or about the 12th inst. 200 bushels of the above perennial Grass Seed, which is reported as being very pure, and growth of 1841. It forms a very dark green or blue sward, and is famous for pasture, lawns, and forming embankments; the roots being very long and numerous causes it to inhibit nourishment from the subsoil, rendering it the most desirable variety for the Southern states. AP

no 10 2t

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted bona fide—price \$150.

The Corn Sheller and Husker is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 3 hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by hand of 6 ears a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or chaff will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will sell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price \$30.

The Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it was run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1/2 bushels—he gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price \$40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Or, or any be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I will invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 26, 1841.

OBED HUSSEY.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscribers will continue to receive orders for their fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, for particulars of which see advertisement in No. 34 or 37 2d Vol. of the American Farmer. Price at their piggery \$20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore \$21 per pair.

Their spring litters proved to be very superior animals; and have given general satisfaction—a number of which weighed from 5 to 10 lbs. at 3 months old; from 70 to 105 lbs. at four months old; and from 100 to 140 lbs. at 5 months old. From the attention they propose to give to the breeding of pigs, from their value to stock, and being determined to send none from their piggery under a fair medium size, they flatter themselves that they will continue to satisfy all persons who may favour them with orders.

All orders, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

Address T. T. GORSUCH & E. GORSUCH, Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.

A GARDENER WISHES A SITUATION.

He has produced to the publisher of the A. Farmer testimonials for character and capacity. Apply at this office.

no 20

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SHERIFFALTY.

JOHN COULSON, of Baltimore county, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the coming election.

no 27 1E

PLOUGH! PLOUGH!! PLOUGH!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOIT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the
Belle-Air Market.

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN-SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Elliott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, big or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs wholesale or retail; Hoes, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. or 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

THE DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season. 75 to 100

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel say and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand, CORN and COB CRUSHERS, invented by James & Wm. Murray, that will do more work with the same power than any other now in use—such as exhibited at the Agricultural Meeting, Govanstown, Baltimore County, still further improved, and also such as now in use on the Farms of Doct. Dorsey and Henry Schwartz, Esq., Hand Corn Shellers, and can warrant Corn shelling of his manufacture to shell out from thirty to two hundred bushels of corn per hour; one small steam Engine, new; one Stationary Horse power, new; one second hand Horse Power; 2 Turning Lathes, new; superior Mill Screws; 2 small Mills for horse power; 1 Mortice Machine, new; Machine Making—such as Hoisting Machines, &c. &c. Model Making: Pattern Making; and Mill Wrighting in all its various branches done by the subscriber at the shortest notice. JAS. MURRAY, Mill Wright, York, near Light st., Baltimore.

Orders through the Post Office will meet prompt attention.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, co. L. Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$20 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid.

JOHN F. E. STANLEY,

June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

FOR SALE—AN IRISH GRAZIER BOAR.

Bred by that distinguished breeder, Wm. Murdoch, Esq. of Annaroe, county Monaghan, Ireland, and imported by J. S. Skinner, Esq. in the ship Pocahontas, in the spring of 1840—he is about 2 years old, large and well formed—price \$60. Apply to S. SANDS.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the low prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kind of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWER MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. These machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be Labor saving Machines, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break or get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their ability, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves. J. CROSSLY, Proprietor,

41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above oc 27 2m

DURHAM & DEVON STOCK, HOGS, SHEEP, &c.

A gentleman retiring from his farm for the present, authorizes me to dispense of the greater part of his farm stock, consisting of Durham and Devon Bulls, Cows and Calves, and crosses of these breeds, also crosses on good country stock—Berkshire, China, Wadsworth, Chester, (as also crosses of these), Sows, Boars, Hogs and Pigs—and some fine half Leicester Ewes. For further information, apply to S. SANDS.

UNITED STATES FARMER.

AND JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Under this title will be published in the city of New York, a monthly periodical, devoted to the great leading interests of the country—Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Mechanics, and the Arts.

The work will be a record of facts and of valuable improvements rather than of diffuse reading.

Each number will contain from 32 to 40 octavo pages, handsomely executed and embellished with engravings—at the moderate price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Correspondents from every section of the Union are solicited. The first number will be issued soon after the Fair in October. Communications addressed to S. FLAET, at the Repository of the American Institute, New York.

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